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SHOCK FOR MR. ATTLEE

(By Fraser Wighton)

London, Nov. 19. The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, and his cabinet are understood to be disturbed at the results of last night's vote of confidence in the Government's foreign policy, which they were this afternoon in a position to analyse fully. Although the voting figures of 353 to zero might appear satisfactory to the Government, in fact it is now clear that at least 100 members of Parliament expressed their sympathy with the "rebellion" by deliberately abstaining from voting. The 353 votes in favour included 105 Conservatives, six Liberals and six Independents. Thus only about 230 out of 390 Labour members supported the Government in the vote of confidence. Allowing for absences through illness or other engagements, the most modest estimates place the deliberate abstentions at above 100, or 40 more than the total of signatures to the official amendment. The next step is likely to come with the meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party—consisting of all Labour members of Parliament—when the question is likely to be raised of re-instating the party discipline system, suspended some time ago. Those supporting Mr. Ernest Bevin's foreign policy are understood to be bitterly angry with the "rebels"—Reuter.

BRITISH REDS' DEMANDS

London, Nov. 18. The Executive Committee of the British Communist Party in a statement issued today, demands a "change in foreign policy, the withdrawal of British troops from the countries they have no business to be in, the speeding up of demobilisation, and full support for the disarmament proposals put forward by the Soviet Union." The statement adds the maintenance of armed forces of 1,000,000 12 months after the end of the war is not justified for any purpose for which the war was fought.—Reuter.

SNEH IN ENGLAND

London, Nov. 18. Dr. Moshe Sneh, head of the Hagannah, Jewish underground defence movement in Palestine, arrived at a London airport from New York today.—Reuter.

Major Operations On Greek Border

Athens, Nov. 19. Greek Royal Air Force Spitfires are supporting ground troops in a "full-scale military operation against invading forces" at Archangelos, immediately south of the Yugoslav border, a Greek Third Army spokesman said yesterday. Greek troops are fighting all along a seven mile front, he said. Fighter planes and rocket troops are reported to have joined battle with guerrilla bands making their third attack in five days on Archangelos, which is west of ravaged Skra. Salonika dispatches in Athens newspapers quoted a communist newspaper as saying that the attackers came from across the border and penetrated Greek defences for about a mile and a quarter. A relief column, which speeded to the village, inflicted heavy casualties on the band and left the battlefield littered with dead, the report said. The Greek General Staff has submitted to Premier Constantine Tsaldaris details of all attacks since the border since October 1 of presentation to the United States and British Ambassadors at Greece. Salonika, on Sunday, mourned 500 victims of all Churches more than 500 villagers of Skra reported killed by partisans.—Associated Press.

Support From Abroad
Athens, Nov. 18. Mr. Tsaldaris today handed to the British and United

CLEAN BREAK IN CHINA?

Chou En-Lai Returns To Red Capital

Chiang's Order To Commanders

Yenan, Nov. 15. Communist Party leaders say that the heads of all border region organizations have dispatched letters to Yenan urging the Communists to convene their own Assembly. Important Communists say that they would gladly participate in the National Assembly if Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek called it in accordance with the procedure decided upon at the All Party Conference in Nanking in January.

They still stand pat on their demand that all troops return to the position of last January 13.

The Communists say that if the United States or some other power fails to bolster Chiang's dwindling war machine—sans oil or motive power—it will break down.

They are convinced that he will soon strike at Yenan in the hope that once it came into his hands, he could proclaim to the world that the Communists have been reduced to impotency.

Meanwhile, this incredible capital is becoming hourly a ghost city, stripped of hospitals, educational institutions, factories and anything that could hamper its defence or be of use to the invader.

Even if Yenan should fall, the Communists are confidently expecting in a few months to deliver an offensive of their own which will crush the Nationalist armies.

Clean Break

The gravity of the situation in Yenan cannot be over-emphasized. The decision of General Chou En-lai to return from Nanking has underscored it. It virtually means a clean break.

Commenting on their refusal to participate in the newly convened National Assembly at Nanking, Chinese Communist spokesmen yesterday described the convention as a means of forcing through a constitution neither Democratic nor workable.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, they said, was facing a military dilemma and they had no intention of helping him out by sanctioning a constitution which they feel would only strengthen his power.

They said that Chiang had over-extended himself militarily, that his reserves are spent and his supplies running out.—Associated Press.

Red Offensive

Nanking, Nov. 19. As China's "National Constitutional Assembly" proceeded with organization matters, the

Communists, who have boycotted the Assembly, have opened a strong military movement in Shantung, aimed at the provincial capital of Tsinan.

Chinese dispatches report that the Communist offensive started with a series of attacks against Government positions around Tsinan. Gunfire was plainly heard within the walls ported by the "Hsih Min Pao".

A spokesman said the city was strong enough to repel any attack. One Red force was reported by the "Hsih Min Pao" to have encircled Tsinan while a second column pushed toward Lichien, southwest of the city.

The paper also said that sizeable forces were massed in northern Kiangsu, preparatory to a counter-drive designed to recover territory won by Government forces.—Associated Press.

Chiang's Order

Nanking, Nov. 11. The chief Communist negotiator, General Chou En-lai, left by plane this morning for Yenan alone. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek accompanied by Madame Chou En-lai and a dozen other Communist officials.

Meanwhile, the Chinese press reported that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek today called a meeting of top ranking Nationalist officers attending the Constitutional Assembly and instructed them to return to their operational areas.—Reuter.

Mackensen Did A Service

Rome, Nov. 19. The prosecution today quoted Colonel-General Eberhard von Mackensen as declaring he did the Italian people "a service" by selecting from persons already condemned to death the 355 Italians slaughtered at Rome's Ardeatine cave in a reprisal for the killing of 32 German SS troops.

Von Mackensen, former German 14th Army Commander, and Lieut-General Kurt Mellitzer, who commanded the Rome garrison, were brought to trial before the British War Crimes Tribunal on charges of directing the executions. Both pleaded innocent.

SS Lieut-Colonel Herbert Kappler, who carried out the executions, testified for the prosecution that only 12 "at the most" of the hostages put to death had been condemned previously to capital punishment.

The prosecution in its opening statement said that only four had been condemned to death.—Associated Press.

Hamburg, Nov. 19. A sub-committee of the Allied Control Council is discussing the possibility of replacing the words "German Reich" in the German legal code by some other form of words.—Reuter.

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SHIP ABLAZE OFF LUZON

New York, Nov. 19. The Red's Marine Corporation intercepted a distress message from the Liberty ship *Haitian* today reporting it was after and needing help off Luzon in the Philippines. The vessel is of Chinese registry and formerly was the *James I. McKay*.—Associated Press.

Portugal Giving Up Extraterritorial Rights

Nanking, Nov. 19. Negotiations are going on between the Chinese and Portuguese Governments to arrange for the relinquishment of Portugal's extraterritorial rights in China, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

Portugal, which is the last of some 11 countries still possessing these rights in China, controls territory at Macao.

Britain and the United States announced jointly in October, 1942 the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights and privileges previously enjoyed by their nationals in China.—Reuter.

ZHUKOV OUSTED

Moscow, Nov. 18. Marshal Koniev has succeeded Marshal Zhukov as Commander-in-Chief of Russia's ground forces.

The change is made known in a report on the graduation exercises at Frunze Military Academy, Moscow, which is Russia's leading military school.

Marshal Koniev commanded the Second Ukrainian Infantry during the war.—Reuter.

Mr. Attlee Reveals The Inside Story Of Invasion

London, Nov. 19. The first inside story of Hitler's plans for the invasion of England in 1940 was given last night by the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, who disclosed that on Sept. 7 of that year, the British Chiefs-of-Staff, believing the possibility of invasion to be "imminent," ordered "action stations."

More Loot For Allies

Washington, Nov. 18. Liquidation of Germany's assets in neutral countries probably will yield about \$450,000,000 for 18 Allied nations, U.S. Government officials estimate.

Around \$250,000,000 will go to the United States and Britain—each entitled to 23 percent of all funds realized because of the Paris Reparations Agreement.

Officials said they expect agreements with Spain and Portugal soon to add to the total at present accumulating from previous accords with Switzerland and Sweden.

Russia will not share in the proceeds since at Potsdam she relinquished all claims to properties in return for the title to German assets in Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria.

Under the agreements with Switzerland and Sweden, the Allied countries hope to realize about \$300,000,000—all but \$55,000,000 of which is from Switzerland, which was one of the favorite hideouts for Nazi wealth.

Officials said the next big problem will be to decide what

More Palestine Killings

Jerusalem, Nov. 19. A Jewish detective was shot to death in the Tel-Aviv port area today. The police blamed a "Jewish terrorist mob" for the killing, which was the latest of more than a score in Palestine this month.

Gunfire from a passing car felled the detective as he walked up to a bus zone. A stray bullet wounded a nearby civilian slightly.

Nine persons suffered injuries requiring hospitalization in the Tel-Aviv area last night as a result of what the authorities termed "repetitive raids" by police and soldiers in the all-Jewish city.

A new note was injected into the troubled situation in Palestine by a warning from Hagana last night that it would take "any means at our disposal" to halt acts of violence by other Jewish underground groups.

The warning was contained in a broadcast from the Hagana secret radio station, the "Voice of Israel," and directed at the so-called Stern gang and the Irgun Zvai Leumi, which has boasted only of dynamiting trains and other acts of violence.

Hagana threatened strong measures. It said: "The time for persuasion is now over." The broadcast also charged the British with "retaliation against innocent Jews for extremist violence."—Associated Press.

R. E. Officer Injured

Jerusalem, Nov. 19. A British Royal Engineers' officer was injured when dismantling an unexploded mine at Ras El Ain, North Lydda, yesterday.

This brings the number of British police and soldiers killed or injured by terrorist action this month to 14.—Reuter.

LOCAL CINEMAS THREATENED?

The blackmailing letter racket has now extended to cinemas, according to Chinese press-reports yesterday, which stated that threatening letters had been received by two of the leading cinemas in the central district.

It is rumored that the letters demanded the payment of \$30,000 from each cinema.

Jail Threat To John L. Lewis

Washington, Nov. 19. A sweeping order placing John L. Lewis in danger of jail unless he cancels his signal for a strike of 400,000 softcoal miners was issued by a Federal Court today as thousands of miners walked out.

The restraining order directed Lewis to call off the notice of contract termination and ordered him to give not the slightest sign to his miners—32,000 of whom already are out—that the contract may be terminated now or later.

The order stays in force until Nov. 27 when the court will hear what Lewis and the Government have to say about the crucial dispute.

The Government meanwhile has ordered a 25 percent cut in the passenger services of coal-burning railroads beginning on Sunday.

The railroads have only 30 days' coal supply on hand.

It appears that this ruling, like the one freezing all bituminous coal supplies on Saturday, will remain in effect until the threat of a nationwide strike is definitely lifted.—Associated Press.

CONSULATE SAFE CRACKED

Milan, Nov. 19. Thieves broke into the Spanish Consulate in Genoa yesterday and "cracked" a strong steel safe. They removed a leather case stated to contain "important documents" and 600,000 lire. They did not touch the Spanish banknotes in the safe.—Reuter.

MINE DISASTER OFF BORNEO

Batavia, Nov. 19. Two of the crew were killed and 11 injured—three seriously—when the Dutch Navy's minesweeper *Walcheren* struck a mine near Balikpapan, oil port on Borneo's east coast, and sank, the Netherlands Navy information service announced today.—Reuter.

PRINCE KILLED

Marcelles, Nov. 19. Military honours were rendered on the quays here yesterday as the coffin containing the body of Prince Nabil Hassan Tausoun, member of Egypt's Royal family, was put aboard the liner *Providence* to be taken to Alexandria. The Prince and a young jockey he had just engaged to ride his string of horses were killed in a motor accident on Friday.

Prince Sahin Tausoun, brother of the dead Prince, and his widow, accompanied the body aboard the *Providence*.—Associated Press.

W. J. KESWICK AT LONDON DINNER

London, Nov. 19. The Chinese Ambassador to Belgium, the head of the delegation and other members were present at a dinner given last night at the Savoy Hotel by the General Committee of the China Association to the Chinese delegation to the Preparatory Committee of the International Trade and Employment Conference.

Mr. W. J. Keswick, Joint Chairman of the China Association, was in the chair.—Reuter.

Mayerling Case's Strange Sequel

Vienna, Nov. 19. The mystery of the Mayerling tragedy, in which 57 years ago the heir to the throne of the Austrian empire lost his life, is being debated again in Vienna today, following reports from Norway that the daughters of a Norwegian businessman claim that their father—who died recently—was really the Archduke Johann Salvator, who was closely connected with the tragedy.

Briefly, the story of Mayerling, which has formed the subject of a number of novels and at least one film, is this:

In January, 1889 Crown Prince Rudolf, only son of Kaiser Franz Josef, left Vienna ostensibly to spend a few days shooting at his hunting lodge at Mayerling, near Hellingen-Kruiz in Lower Austria.

At the lodge Rudolf, who was married to Stephanie, daughter of King Leopold of Belgium, was joined by his mistress, the young and beautiful Baroness Marie Vetsera.

On Jan. 31, when his servant came into his room to wake him, he found Rudolf and Marie lying in a pool of blood. The Royal family took immediate steps to hush up the scandal.

Baroness Marie was quietly buried in the church yard of Hellingenkrantz, and Rudolf's body was taken to Vienna.

To the rumors which were already circulating widely, it was announced that he had committed suicide while of unsound mind.

After an exchange of telegrams with the Pope, the text of which has never become known, Kaiser Franz Josef obtained permission for a Christian burial of his son, although he was supposedly a suicide.

It has generally been supposed that the two lovers died in fact die as the result of a suicide note, but the whole situation is quite changed if the stories now coming from Norway are to be believed. The three daughters of the business man Koehler, who died just over a year ago in the town of Christiansund, state that their father was Archduke Johann Salvator, and that they are in reality Archduchesses.

Documents Available
Ferdinand Rolvåg, who is married to one of the daughters and who is in possession of the documents in the case, says that they can prove the claim, and that they give a completely different account of the Mayerling tragedy from that generally accepted. All that is known in Vienna about Archduke Johann is that he disappeared mysteriously soon after the Mayerling affair, and that even at the time it was rumored that he knew more than he would tell.

According to the supposed documents, the story of Mayerling goes like this: The night before the tragedy Rudolf and his beautiful mistress were drinking heavily. They got into a fierce argument and Marie threw a champagne bottle with all her strength at Rudolf, hitting him on the head and cracking his skull.

Archduke Johann Salvator, who was Rudolf's cousin and one of his closest friends, and was present at the scene, drew a revolver and shot Marie.

Dying Norwegian's Papers
To prevent an even worse scandal than that which in fact ensued, he arranged things to look like a double suicide, and hurried off to Vienna, where he gave Kaiser Franz Josef a full report.

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A few weeks later, Johann left Vienna under the name of Johann Orth. In London, in the best fictional tradition, he purchased the papers of a dying Norwegian, and so became the Hugo Koehler who died a year ago in Christiansund, after marrying a Norwegian girl named Luise Heriksen, and founding a family.

His daughters, who ensued from this marriage, stated today that they feel entitled to claim the inheritance and titles of their father if his Archdukedom is established as a fact.

The romantic beauty of Mayerling, in the eventuality, would have to go.—Reuter.

Back From The Dead

Sydney, Nov. 19. A young American soldier—unable to remember what happened to him during the last two years which he apparently spent in a New Guinea jungle—was found last Friday on the bank of a creek near Lae, capital of northeast New Guinea.

He was identified as Corporal J.E. Stubblefield. He was near collapse and suffering from malaria.

A newsman said today that Stubblefield "asked me what year it was and said he remembered going into the jungles in 1944."

"Stubblefield in a barely audible voice told me that natives had fed him with coconut papaw."—Associated Press.

Position A Little Better

Herford, Westphalia, Nov. 18. Ruhr Military Government officials today described the food situation in the British Zone in Germany as a "little better" and said that more shipments were reported to be on their way from the Russian Zone under the new grain-steel barter agreement.

The daily food reports for the North Rhine have not been issued, but grain stocks were believed to be enough to last two days and shipments, sizes of which were not yet known, were said to be on their way.

An official at the British Zone food-headquarters said that news was expected today or tomorrow about diversions of grain shipments intended for the American Zone.—Reuter.

ROUGH HOUSE IN RUMANIA

Bucharest, Nov. 18. Government jobs, supporters and Opposition Party members engaged in a brief battle today in the heart of Bucharest during which an Associated Press photographer was manhandled while trying to take pictures.

Fighting started when Opposition Party followers, who had been attending a meeting at which the National Peasant leaders, Julia Maniu, was a speaker, paraded past the Government building where the Government blue headquarters is situated.—Associated Press.

THE WEATHER

The anticyclone over China and Japan has lost intensity. Pressure remains high over N. and E. China and over the Sea of Japan. A shallow depression has formed over E. China. The typhoon is moving into the Pacific about 800 miles SE. of Tokyo. Pressure remains relatively low to the NE. of Hokkaido and over the southern regions generally.

Today's forecast: Moderate or fresh east and northeast winds, fair, becoming cloudy later.

Yesterday's weather: Max.: 71.2 deg. F. Min.: 60.8 deg. F. Max. Rel. Humidity: 84%. Sunshine: 8.2 hours. Rainfall: Nil.

RECOGNITION OF INDONESIA

Cairo, Nov. 18. A proposal to recognise the Indonesian Republic is on the agenda of the Arab League Council which opens here today. Other subjects down for consideration include a proposal to raise inter-Arab diplomatic representations to the status of embassies, and a draft inter-Arab aviation treaty.—Reuter.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

Outward Mails

Postage rate (by sea only) for Christmas Cards in open covers bearing not more than five written words is five cents.

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20

Airmail for Canton and Shanghai (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 9.30 a.m. (Ord.) 10 a.m.

Shanghai (Rajule) 10 a.m.

Macao, Tsinshan and Shekhi (Kwong Fook Cheung) 11 a.m.

Swatow and Bangkok (Hermelin) Noon.

Airmail for Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Delhi, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) Kowloon C.P.O. (Reg.) 1 p.m. (Ord.) 1.30 p.m.; G.P.O. (Reg.) 1.30 p.m. (Ord.) 2 p.m.

Airmail for Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Basra, Cairo, Johannesburg, Augusta, Marseilles, London, New York and Canada (B.O.A.C. Plane) (Special Flight) Kowloon C.P.O. (Reg.) 2 p.m. (Ord.) 2.30 p.m.; G.P.O. (Reg.) 2.30 p.m. (Ord.) 3 p.m.

U.S.A., Central and South America via San Francisco (Japlin Victory) Kowloon C.P.O. (Par.) 1 p.m. (Reg.) 1 p.m. (Ord.) 1.30 p.m.; G.P.O. (Par.) 1.30 p.m. (Reg.) 1.30 p.m. (Ord.) 2 p.m.

Amoy & Swatow (Van Heuts) 3 p.m.

Ceylon, India, E. & S. Africa (Norel) 3 p.m.

Kongmoon (Kwan Lui) 3 p.m.

Macao, Tsinshan and Shekhi (Kwong Sai) 4 p.m.

Canton (Kwong Tse) 4 p.m.

THURSDAY, NOV. 21

Swatow & Bangkok (Proper) 10 a.m.

Formosa (Empire Labrador) 10 a.m.

Saigon (Sontay) 10 a.m.

Shanghai (Wing Sang) Noon.

Amoy and Swatow (Anhui) 3 p.m.

Airmail for Canton, Amoy, Fuchow and Shanghai (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Airmail for Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tsingtau and Peiping (C.A.T.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Tamkang (Kwongchowwan) (Tolsan) 4 p.m.

Macao, Tsinshan and Shekhi (Kwong Sai) 4 p.m.

Kongmoon (Fook Hoi) 4 p.m.

Canton (By Train) 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, NOV. 22

Formosa (Toy Yue) 10 a.m.

Haiphong (Do Huu Vi) 10 a.m.

Macao, Tsinshan and Shekhi (Kwong Fook Cheung) 11 a.m.

Shanghai (Hunan) 2 p.m.

Airmail for Singapore, Colombo, Delhi, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) (Reg.) 1.30 p.m. (Ord.) 2 p.m.

Airmail for Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Basra, Cairo, Johannesburg, Augusta, Marseilles, London, New York & Canada (B.O.A.C. Plane) Kowloon C.P.O. (Reg.) 2 p.m. (Ord.) 2.30 p.m.; G.P.O. (Reg.) 2.30 p.m. (Ord.) 3 p.m.

Eakho and Haiphong (Empire Parly) 3 p.m.

Macao, Tsinshan and Shekhi (Kwong Sai) 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, NOV. 23

Airmail for Canton & Shanghai (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 9.30 a.m. (Ord.) 10 a.m.

JAP. GENERAL TESTIFIES AT "LISBON MARU" TRIAL

In the course of his testimony at yesterday's War Crimes Trial of Kyoda Shigeru, master of the "Lisbon Maru," Major Ando said that in the Japanese Army and Navy, an order is understood to be an order from the Emperor.

Lieut. General Higuchi, another defence witness, claimed that Japan did not ratify the Geneva Convention and said that if this Convention had been followed strictly, there would have been no cases of ill-treatment of POWs.

Further cross-examined, Major Ando said that certain specific duties of an O.C. Troops in transit were laid down in Japanese Operational Field Service Regulations. The duties of a master of a ship were not specifically set forth but were specified indirectly. The Navy and Army were two different organizations and when a Naval Officer was included in an Army transport, it was necessary to set forth the duties of this Officer clearly in order that there should be no disagreement. It was for this reason that the duties of a Naval Officer were specified in Field Service Regulations.

The master of a ship could not give any orders to military personnel on board his ship. In peace time, when the master is in full control of his ship, he can give orders to civilian passengers on board.

Bound To Obey

Although the master of a ship requisitioned by the Army was given an honorary rank, he was nevertheless still bound to obey the orders of even a subordinate military officer. The honorary rank was only given him for the purposes of pay, pension and rations.

Witness admitted that a man had the right to resist an order, the carrying out of which might cause suffering to others. An order given in the scope of a superior's authority must be obeyed, but if an order was given outside the authority of a superior, it was not necessary to obey such an order.

Quoting a hypothetical case of a Sergeant Major in charge of a body of troops moving from one place to another giving an order to a Sergeant to kill a harmless old woman sitting peacefully by the roadside, witness said that such an order should not be obeyed as it was obviously a private order of the Sergeant Major.

Safety Of Life

Witness had heard about the International Convention for safety of life at sea and believed that Japan had subscribed to the Convention. This Convention covered the transportation of troops during peace time. In war time, circumstances were different. Where international regulations conflicted with internal regulations, it was the practice in Japan to follow the provisions of the latter.

Replying to the President, witness said that there were certain regulations which laid down in more detail the relations between O.C. Troops in transit and the master of a ship. It was also laid down in regulations that the master and crew of a ship requisitioned by the Army became civilians attached to the Army.

Witness agreed that under international rules of war, a POW would not be killed unless he was attempting to escape or attacked those guarding him.

Duty To Obey

Witness did not know what orders had been issued to Waki and Sugiyama, but thought it extremely unlikely that the Japanese military authorities issued orders that they should kill POWs on board the "Lisbon Maru." He said that if the carrying out of an order, which would cause suffering to others, was absolutely necessary, it was one's duty to obey such an order.

Ando said that he felt that the master of the "Lisbon Maru" was right in feeling that he was responsible for not having followed a zig-zag course in accordance

Filipino Complaints

Manila, Nov. 18.

A report by Representative R. Magasakay has been published supporting Filipino charges of man-handling by United States Marine guards at the Atolonaop Naval base, but stating that "these were isolated cases, not following any set pattern."

Magasakay said that he had found three Filipino civilians who said they were handled roughly by the Marines but who admitted that they had not brought their complaints to the attention of the American authorities.

He said there also were some instances of the holding of arrested persons without charge and some bullying by MPs, but that "these were exceptions and not the rule."

He stressed American "readiness to correct abuses when facts are brought to the Commandant's attention."—Associated Press.

But followed it strictly, cases of ill-treatment of POWs would not have happened. The Proclamations of the Japanese Government stated that it was not absolutely necessary to follow the Geneva Convention, but only in certain respects.

In keeping the POWs together in the hold, it was not Wada's intention to cause them any suffering, but to prevent any attempt at escaping. The order was given by Wada in the course of his duty and in obedience to an order of the Emperor.

Hearing was then adjourned till 10 a.m. today.

A Civilian

The master of a ship requisitioned by the Army would become a civilian attached to the Army. Army personnel could give orders to civilians attached to the Army. Obedience to orders is made clear to a civilian when he takes the oath on becoming a civilian attached to the Army.

If the O.C. Troops in transit was to order the master of a ship to have the hatches battened down, the master would have to obey. Cross-examined, witness said that an O.C. Troops in transit was justified in heeding the advice of the master so long as it did not interfere with his duties. When the whereabouts of an O.C. Troops in transit was one of extreme urgency, the master of a ship could, on his own authority, lower life boats. It was a general principle in the Army that in an emergency and where time was short, anyone could give orders which would result in the saving of lives.

Treatment of P.O.W.s

Witness was aware that under the Geneva Convention, ill-treatment of POWs was forbidden. He agreed that when being taken from one place to another, the same precautions should be taken in respect of POWs as would be taken in respect of Japanese troops. Witness claimed that the Japanese Government did not ratify the Geneva Convention concerning POWs, but made certain proclamations that POWs should be treated in accordance with that Convention.

Witness did not agree that POWs should be given the same facilities as Japanese troops. It was, he said, necessary to guard against the possibility of escape. He said that there was an article in the Convention which stipulated that POWs could be tied up.

Witness felt that if the Japanese Government did not make any Proclamations about the Conven-

The Lighter Side Of Education

In between roars of laughter which his jokes and and schoolboy howlers provoked, the speaker at yesterday's Rotary meeting, the Director of Education, Mr. T. B. Rowell, managed to bring home to his audience some interesting and serious sidelights on present-day education.

Introducing the speaker, the Chairman, Col. E. J. R. Mitchell, said that if Rotarians had come to hear a world-shaking treatise on education they were doomed to disappointment, as Mr. Rowell had promised to confine himself to the lighter side of his subject.

Teaching, said the speaker, had been called a noble profession, with which definition he was in perfect agreement. Young people imbued with high idealistic aims had been attracted to it, but it was only until recently that the important place which the teacher filled in society received the recognition it deserved. Teachers had always been poorly paid, and not enough consideration had been given to the heavy responsibility of those to whom we entrust our children for their education and upbringing if not their career in life.

Concluding, Mr. Rowell said that the teaching profession was still the greatest sufferer from advice from all sorts and classes of people, many of whom, though imbued with the best of intentions, knew little or nothing about education.

A new Rotarian was inducted yesterday. He was Mr. A. D. S. Anderson.

Visiting Rotarians were Tangent Chao from Peiping and H. A. Rianjan from Siam.

His Honour Sir Henry Blackall, honorary member, was present.

Guests at the luncheon were Messrs. J. Modie, H. G. W. Woodhead, A. R. Wilson, C. J. Wadell, G. Fowles, S. L. Lo, Ning Hwa Chow, Chiu Yan-tsz and Prof. Louis K. Lu.

W. Le B. SPARROW, Hongkong, 15th Nov., 1946.

Malaya Buys From Australia

Singapore, Nov. 18.

Malaya was Australia's third-best customer during August when Australian exports to the colony were worth £1,932,000, or more than 18 times their value in August, 1933.

Nevertheless, the Chinese-language daily, "Sin Chew Jit Poh," predicted that Australian goods will lose their position in the market with the coming of British and American goods which are said to be cheaper and better.

The paper considers that Australia's advantage lay chiefly in her geographical proximity together with greater availability of goods and shipping. When the colony's shops were empty during the earlier months this year importers plunged heavily in favour of Australian goods hoping to make large and rapid profits. There are now 30,000 tons of unclaimed imports in the Singapore Harbour Board godown bought by speculative importers who have since gone out of business.

JET'S SPEED

London, Nov. 19.

Britain's jet aircraft, a converted Lancaster bomber powered with two Nene jet engines and two Merlin piston engines operating propellers, was flown from London to Paris in 59 minutes yesterday, the Ministry of Supply announced.

The average speed, the Ministry said, was 247½ miles per hour. The plane, which carried 13 passengers and a crew of five, was undergoing final tests for possible use on commercial passenger routes.—Associated Press.

No Business Of Ours

London, Nov. 18.

The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Christopher Mayhew, told the House of Commons today in reply to a question, that the Government had no legal grounds for making official representations to Yugoslavia about the imprisonment of Archbishop Stepinac of Zagreb.

He added, that the Government, having considered the matter fully, found it impossible to dispute the contention of the Yugoslav Government that the trial and sentence on a Yugoslav citizen was entirely a domestic matter.

The Minister was replying to a question from Independent member, Mr. Daniel Lipton, who referred to the petition sent to the Foreign Secretary on behalf of a large number of Roman Catholics, asking for steps to be taken to secure the release of Archbishop Stepinac.

Mr. Lipton suggested that unofficial friendly representations might be made to the Yugoslav Government. Mr. Mayhew said that his answer did not necessarily mean no further action would be taken but official representations might well do more than good to the archbishop.

Labour member, Mr. Tom Brown, then asked the Minister whether he was aware that "there was grave disquiet throughout the country with this trial and its results." Replying, Mr. Mayhew said that a number of petitions had already been delivered to him and they were sufficiently large to make him aware of this disquiet.

Another Labour member, Mr. R. Chamberlain, said that great numbers of people other than Roman Catholics were gravely concerned.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT OF HONG KONG

POLICE DEPARTMENT

ORDINANCE 12 OF 1939

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS

The attention of the public,

other than those who are British Subjects or of Chinese RACE, is drawn to the provisions of the Registration of Persons Ordinance No. 12 of 1939.

Under this Ordinance, every alien, other than an alien of Chinese RACE who arrives in the Colony of Hong Kong of who changes his ordinary residential or business address, or who is about to leave the Colony, shall report the fact in person or in writing for registration at the Registration Office of Persons Office, Police Headquarters, within forty-eight hours after each such arrival or within one week before every such change of address or intended departure, as the case may be.

All aliens (other than those of Chinese RACE) and other than those persons exempted from the provisions of Section 2 of the above quoted Ordinance under sub-sections (4) or (5) of Section 2, who are now residing in the Colony and who have not reported themselves to the Registration Office, should do so immediately.

The Registration of Persons Office is situated at Police Headquarters, New Oriental Building, Connaught Road, Hong Kong.

W. Le B. SPARROW, Hongkong, 15th Nov., 1946.

LAMBERT BROS.

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PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions from The Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday the 21st Nov. 1946 commencing at 10.30 a.m.

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The above mentioned articles will be open for inspection at their respective Godowns on 19th and 20 November, 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and noon, and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m. Inspection Permits will be issued by the Undersigned at their Auction Rooms.

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Tenders should be addressed to the undersigned at their offices in a sealed cover endorsed "Tender for Purchase of No. 10 Lee House Street" and should be delivered not later than twelve noon on the 23rd November next.

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THE HONGKONG ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

The next Council Meeting of The Hong Kong Anti-Tuberculosis Association will be held on Wednesday, 27th November 1946, at 5.30 P.M., at the Medical Headquarters, Hong Kong, Shanghai Bank Building.

All members are kindly requested to attend.

T. P. WU, Joint Hon. Secretary.

EMMANUEL CHURCH

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TUE:	Hongkong-Manila Hongkong-Canton-Amoy-Fuzhou-Shanghai
WED:	Hongkong-Manila Hongkong-Canton-Chungking
THUR:	Hongkong-Manila Hongkong-Canton-Chungking
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RENT CONTROL

The degree of approval of Government's proposed variations of the Landlord and Tenant Proclamation, as recommended by the committee appointed to re-examine the position, will naturally vary according to individual circumstances. Very largely, the modifications are for the benefit of the landlord. In the case of residential premises he is to be allowed, as from February 1, to increase the 1941 rent by 30 per cent. Owners of business premises are permitted to call for increases up to 45 per cent. New construction is to be free of control, and those landlords who care to repair extensively damaged property, which since the reoccupation has remained continuously untenanted, are to be similarly exempt from rent restriction. Tenants get the extended protection that is implied by the formal confirmation of the necessity for control in the abnormal conditions prevailing, which in the opinion of the Committee may be expected to continue for three or four years. They will find it difficult to challenge the justice of the finding that a percentage of increase on the 1941 rents is warranted. Those who have expended considerable sums in repairing premises, for their landlords, will, on their part, be satisfied by the method adopted by Government to clarify their position and adjust the rental to their preliminary outlay. On the whole, in fact, there is little in the substance of the proposed new Ordinance which is to consolidate the whole law on this subject, to which serious exception can be taken. It is obvious that, with Government declining to take any initiative in the reconstruction of private property in Hong Kong, or in the provision of new houses, some such measures of de-control as those recommended are a condition precedent to the encouragement of private enterprise to embark on capital expenditure of the order demanded by the situation. The time might, incidentally, be appropriate for the announcement of an additional stimulus, that of the floating of a Building Rehabilitation Loan, on which there has been so much talk, and so little action. The points of chief interest in the Government's new approach to the landlord and tenant problem, however, are those concerned with key money and the curbing of the principal tenant. The law on these points has for the last twelve months been virtually a dead letter. The new statement, in much clearer terms, may induce new life into it. This can, of course, only be achieved by the consent of the victimised. The remedy for the key money racket is civil suit for the recovery of the amount paid, a step that requires both the courage of the conviction and the provision of a certain amount of evidence. The principal tenant's lot has been rendered very much unhappier. The decision to make it compulsory to issue receipts to sub-tenants will not prevent him from overcharging if the sub-tenants choose to take it lying down. The loopholes are plentiful. The Government has, however, taken the matter beyond the level of complaint by the sub-tenant. Principal tenants are now made responsible for providing their landlords with correct returns. Whether he does so or not, the landlord may, at his own discretion, eliminate the principal tenant from his privileged position, and collect the rents from all sub-tenants himself. The greatest obstacle to sub-tenant resistance to excessive charges in the past has been fear of strife, in one form or another. If adequate publicity is now given to the new measures proposed by Government to bring the principal tenant to heel, there should result a rapid tumbling of rentals in congested tenements throughout the Colony. The degree of the public's own responsibility for onerous rent levels during a period of official control cannot too often be stressed. The law is there, in language a layman can understand. It is for him to ensure that he obtains the relief that it offers.

Self-Government In H.K.: Chinese Views

The announcement that H.M. Government had decided to grant the inhabitants of Hong Kong a greater measure of self-Government has received a mixed reception from the Chinese public.

The Chinese Press has adopted a non-committal attitude, it being felt apparently that any favourable comment which might be made could be looked upon with disapproval in certain quarters.

Members of the community who took an active part in meetings for the purpose of exchanging views on the subject were accused by the mosquito press of trying to exploit the situation "in order to help the British over a delicate situation."

Many reasons have been advanced for the apathy of the Chinese. In the first place, the leaders of the community have been charged with failing to take action to arouse the interest of the public.

In the second place, it has been urged that Government has not made it clear what is intended and that the public could not very well be expected to show any interest or enthusiasm over a plan about which they were not fully informed.

Third opinion attributed the silence of the Chinese community to intimidation.

K.M.T. Attitude

Interviewed the other day, Mr. Lee Tai Chiu, head of the Kuomintang Office in Hong Kong, said that he was strongly in favour of self-government for the people of Hong Kong and added that the Kuomintang would do all in its power to assist Government in implementing its plan.

Mr. Lee stated that the Chinese public were being encouraged to take an active interest in the scheme, as it would, in the long run, lead to a betterment of their own conditions and also serve to promote a better and closer understanding between the peoples of China and Great Britain, thus helping to further cement the cordial relations which exist between the two countries.

The Hon. Mr. M.K. Lo said that the absence of steps by the Chinese leaders to stimulate interest was due to the fact that they did not wish to say or do anything which might be regarded as an attempt to influence the minds of the people. If the Governor had intimated his desire that members of the public convey their views to him direct.

New Interest

After the broadcast of H.E. the Governor on Aug. 23, the Chinese Press took new interest in the subject, but approached it from the angle of racial discrimination.

It was stressed that the question of racial discrimination was of paramount importance and that the elimination of this discrimination was absolutely essential to the smooth running of any scheme.

One Chinese newspaper published a special edition on self-government but 60 per cent of space was taken up with reprints of the Governor's speech and other material which had already been published.

An interview with one of the leaders of the Chinese community was also published, but this contained only quotations from the speech of H.E. the Governor and nothing of the personal views of the leader himself.

A questionnaire was drawn up by the newspaper in question to enable readers to express their views. The response was very disappointing, only 553 replies being received. A large number of those replying to the questionnaire showed that they had but a hazy idea of the problem.

Individual group meetings which were called also proved disappointing. In some cases, only four or five persons ventured to make any comment.

Time Ripe

In newspaper reports, it is generally conceded that the time is ripe for self-Government and most writers are emphatic that the people of Hong Kong are fully capable of governing themselves.

The transient nature of a portion of the Chinese population and the large number of permanent residents who do not necessarily think in the best interests of the Colony received attention.

The following are the main points of articles appearing in the Chinese Press:

Scope of the proposed Municipal Council: Except in regard to matters pertaining to Defence and Foreign Policy, it is the consensus that the powers of the proposed Municipal Council should extend to Finance, Fire Brigade, Education, Public

Utilities, Public Health and Recreation, Public Works, Social Welfare and Help for Unemployed.

It is contended that if wide powers are not given, the prestige and effectiveness of the Council will be impaired.

It is however, interesting to note that although there is continual criticism of the inefficiency of the Police Force, 90 per cent of those expressing views favour the retention of Government control over the Police.

By A. C.

Numbers

Number of councillors: Generally, there is no mention of the specific number of Councillors to be elected, but opinion is unanimous that the Chinese should have at least 50 per cent of the seats on the proposed Council. Some suggestions were received urging a Chinese percentage as high as 90 per cent.

One group recommended 100 Councillors, at least half of them to be Chinese. Of the remaining 50 seats, it was suggested that the British take 30, with the Portuguese, Indians, Eurasians and other nationalities taking five seats each.

Qualifications of Councillors: View on the qualifications of the Councillors show a great divergence. The following are some of the qualifications suggested:

- (a) A University graduate.
- (b) Committee member, past or present, of a commercial, industrial or professional body.
- (c) A director or manager of a business firm or factory or an agricultural or farming enterprise.
- (d) A principal of a registered school.
- (e) A director or publisher or editor of a press.
- (f) Anyone who is on the jury list.
- (g) Anyone who can prove to a Board of Examiners that he has an income of \$3,000 a year.
- (h) Anyone who pays income tax, if it is levied in the Colony.
- (i) Any house-owner or ratepayer paying rates of not less than \$200 a year.
- (j) A British subject who has resided at least five years in the Colony, or an alien who has resided eight years, five of which must be consecutive.

Labour View

Labour organizations favour a common electorate on the ground that it would make Councillors feel they were representing the entire Colony and not one particular group.

The suggestion is also put forward that the Council should consist of official and unofficial members. The official members should be heads of Departments such as P.W.D., Education and Police. These members should have no power to vote, their position in the Council being only in an advisory capacity. Unofficial members should be represented by the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Accredited Labour Unions, Medical, Legal and Teaching professions, Authorised Architects and Chartered Engineers, House-owners, Hong Kong University, Fishermen, Manufacturers and Resident Associations.

Qualifications of voters: As in the case of Councillors, there is a great divergence of opinion as to the nature of the qualifications.

Some writers express the view that voters should have received a common education or have a professional occupation, or be employed in a business, house, factory or public organization.

Literacy Test

A large percentage are in favour of a literacy test—the reading of either an English or a Chinese newspaper.

A very small percentage suggest that the holder of a primary or middle school certificate be entitled to vote.

The rate paying qualification is also put forward, but is objected to on the ground that it would be a social injustice.

A large majority also agree that educational standards, rather than property holdings, should be the requisite to a power to vote.

Ages of Councillors and Voters: All agree that Councillors and Voters should be 21 years of age or over.

Domicile: On the point of domicile, the majority of those who express views set the period at five years in the case of British subjects and eight years in the case of Aliens. Any period covering the Japanese occupation not to be counted.

It is also suggested that in cases where proof of residence prior to December 1941 is difficult to obtain, an alternative would be to accept the period after the Japanese surrender until the proclamation of the new constitution as the basis of domicile.

Term of Office: This question has not been dealt with at very great length, but it is generally agreed that each Councillor should hold office for three years, and be eligible for re-election.

Bankruptcy or insanity should be a bar to a Councillor holding office.

Paid Councillors

Payment of Councillors: In order to encourage comparatively poor but public spirited citizens to devote time to public affairs, it is suggested that Councillors should be remunerated for their services.

Miscellaneous:

One group holds the view that the Governor should have power to veto any legislation which he believes to be against the best interests of the Colony. (Continued on Page 5)

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Nothing expensive! Just something to steam up my husband's mail!"

There Is More To Yaumati Than Meets The Eye

There are few police districts in the Colony that police officers show less enthusiasm about being transferred to than Yaumati. There are few districts, on the other hand, that manage to get so much into their blood that it was with regret that they finally leave them on transfer, somewhere else. Success at Yaumati weighs heavily in assignments to more responsible posts.

There are so many forces at work in Yaumati, however, that years of acquaintance with the district leave some police officers in a quandary as to what is really what. Theories there are in plenty and the C.I.D. do, actually, possess a considerable amount of information on rackets that have been broken and rackets that will yet be broken.

There is more, however, to Yaumati than meets the eye. One stumbling block always has been the lack of inclination by Yaumati residents to come forward with their grievances. More often they pack and their goods and chattels and leave.

Yaumati might be described as a backwash to the development of Kowloon toward Hung Hom. Some of the largest ship and junk yards drifted Yaumati-way, more docks and yards sprang up around the other sides of the Kowloon Peninsula. "Yaumati" means, literally, "Oil and Rope Land." It was and is a dumping ground for ship-chandlers' goods.

Opium Still There

With a large assembly of labour in the loam days of the shipyards in the early years, resident compradores and foremen opened up lines of small shops on small capital the length of

Shanghai Street and adjacent streets. Opium and later heroin came to Yaumati and have never left. There are few heroin divans to-day as there is little heroin on the market. The opium is still there. About 20 cases a week come up at Kowloon Court where the keepers unflinchingly pay

By "OBSERVER"

finer the Magistrates have graded at so much down for keeping the divan and \$10 per every man of opium.

Some years ago a Magistrate sat at Kowloon Court who offered several men the chance to go free if they would disclose who was the actual master of the den. There were no takers.

Yet opium is one of Yaumati's minor troubles. The biggest curse is the protection racket racket. Chinese have been used to paying protection money. Elaborate arrangements were reached, through the centuries, with every would-be aggressor from the north.

Protection Rackets

The average Yaumati shopkeeper has paid protection money for years to societies innumerable. The district is so society-bound that it is only when some newcomer muscled in and the original racketeer announces an order not to pay that trouble starts. Then there may be a murder without witnesses and a secret burial that is the district station's worst type of headache.

Yet, the average Yaumati resident is a respectable individual. His sons have for years gone to the Yaumati Government School,

have won scholarships to King's and Queen's Colleges and to the University. The average inhabitant of Yaumati may even be highly cultured. He will discuss practically every conceivable subject of interest with you except Yaumati.

What, as an economic force, makes Yaumati what it is, is the fact that the small shopkeepers there have few investments outside the district. Their overhead is also of the type that makes a decent living but lays little aside for a rainy day.

This also makes Yaumati prey to every conceivable type of racketeer and agitator. It is not easy to leave Yaumati. Property there has no great market value except in the case of the larger restaurants and eating-houses and few undertakings will take a chance on opening up something new there.

Everything in Yaumati has been regimented by the protection rackets to make it pay. Chinese are fond of mutual aid societies. These mutual aid societies make it possible for an unlicensed hawk who has had his whole stock in trade confiscated to have it replaced if he pays dues that come up to a fairly high proportion of his daily earnings.

"Mutual Aid"

Who are behind these mutual aid societies the police would like to know. They have a line on most of them but not all. Some, it is probable, have no direct connection with the blight racketeer other than paying a weekly protection fee. Even racketeers are reasonable and go in for collective bargaining.

Most of Yaumati's west of Nathan Road is out of bounds to troops. Money paid into Yaumati shops comes direct from Yaumati. The district is economically tied up within itself. It is only the Nathan Road fringe that reaps an income from outside.

Cigarette hawkers are financed from Yaumati. They are "protected" by mutual aid societies. They hawk in Nathan Road. Prostitutes finance in Yaumati walk Nathan Road at night. Yaumati is a happy hunting ground for agitators. However, agitators too have to pay a fee to agitator. If the racketeer thinks the agitator is a miserly type who could afford to pay more, he says "nix" and there is no agitation.

Triad Societies

Scapgoats where all Yaumati troubles are concerned is an organization known to the Chinese as the "San Hon Wui" and more romantically in English as the "Triad Society." The Society may or may not exist as one society. No one is quite sure. It is, more probably, a complex of societies, with its origins in far antiquity, a society of which the early buccaners of the South Coast were charter members.

Most Chinese, born and bred in a purely Chinese atmosphere, pay their dues. The boy who serves you a drink at one of the best hotels may well be a member. He doesn't care two hoots about the Society but he pays his dues. To the lower class Chinese, however, who grubs his way through 50 years of life on the brink of economic disaster, the various Triad organizations are a kind of Robin Hood.

During the Japanese occupation the Society lost power for a time. The whole "mutual aid" set-up collapsed and hundreds of corpses were picked up every morning in Yaumati, more than in any other district. An economic unit to itself, Yaumati's surplus population "lay down" in the streets and died. The average police officer who is stationed in Yaumati and is used to it, does not expect to see murder in a day's alley. Even during the "rins" on Oct. 28, 1 met one walking unarmed. He said, "I know these people. They wouldn't touch me."

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

HOW YOU GET DISCARDS

Discards of your losing cards, when playing a suit contract can never be obtained on the cards of a strong side suit which possesses exactly the same length in your hand and the dummy. If one holding is a card longer than the other, you may discard one loser on it. If the longer holding has two more cards, then two discards may be obtained; if three more cards, then three discards. That is well to consider as the deciding factor, when choosing one of two safe suits for trumps. Prefer to have the less-balanced suit on the side.

S K J 9
H A 10 7
D J 7 6 5
C K 10 2

S 8 4 3 2 N S A Q 10 7
H Q J 8 8 4 W E 6 5
D 8 3 S H K 3 2
C 9 6 D 9 4 C 7 5

S None
H C 5
D A K Q 10 2
C A Q J 8 6 3

(Dealer: East. East-West vulnerable.)
East: South West North
Pass 1C Pass 2NT
Pass 3D Pass 3NT
Pass 4D Pass 5D
Pass 6C

North made a very bad and very unkind pass of the 6-Clubs, though, as is usual in such cases, he had an explanation for it. His explanation, however, constituted a perfect reason for not passing it, but for putting the contract into diamonds instead.

Here is what he said: "Your bidding of clubs first showed

that the club suit—unless you were using the 'short club'—was at least as long as the diamonds, possibly a card longer. Then, when you rebid the diamonds, showing that they were of at least five cards, I knew you had at least six clubs. When I after that supported the diamonds, telling you I had enough cards to fit a five-card suit at the five-bid level, you confirmed the length of your club suit with a rebid of 6-Clubs. That let me know you had definitely at least six clubs. Now knowing we had nine cards in each suit, I selected the one in which you had the greater length, by passing the 6-Clubs."

There was, the nub of the matter. Knowing the side had nine cards in each suit, he should have selected the more evenly-balanced one, diamonds. With clubs as trumps, South got only one heart discard from dummy, so took 12 tricks. At diamonds he could have taken all 13 tricks because of discards on the unbalanced clubs.

Tomorrow's Problem

S J 10 9 8
H Q J 9 4
D Q 5 6
C 4 2

S A Q 7 6 N S 5 4 3
H A K 10 7 W E 10
D A K 10 5 S H K 10 8
C 5 D 9 4 C A K 10 8 7

S K 2
H 7 6 2
D 7 3 2
C Q 9 6 3

(Dealer: South. Both sides vulnerable.)

What unusual play must be made by East to take 12 tricks with clubs as trumps on this deal, after South leads the

BEVIN GETS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

Labour Rebels Make Poor Showing

London, Nov. 19.

The House of Commons unanimously gave the foreign policy of the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, a vote of confidence last night. The vote was 353 to 0 against an amendment by 58 Labour Members of Parliament urging that the Labour Government's foreign policy steer a middle course between Russia and the United States.

Nearly all the "rebels, however, had announced in advance that they would not vote against the Government and most of them said they would abstain from voting."

Earlier, the Prime Minister Mr. C. R. Attlee, facing a hostile faction of his own Party, denied that Britain was "ganging up" with the United States against Russia.

The 58 Labour rebel spokesmen had charged that an Anglo-American alliance, as urged by Mr. Winston Churchill in his Fulton speech, was a reality and was splitting the world into Russian and American blocs.

Misconceived

"I think this motion is misconceived of the facts," the Prime Minister said of the insurgent amendment, calling for a revision of Mr. Bevin's policy along "independent" Socialist lines.

"This Government," said Mr. Attlee firmly, "does not believe in the formation of groups or opposing groups of the East, West or centre. We stand for the United Nations."

Previously, the leader of the Labour Party "revolt," Mr. R. H. S. Crossman, had called for a reply to three questions:

1. Would the Government disavow the proposals for an Anglo-American alliance outlined in Mr. Churchill's Fulton speech?
2. Had the Government agreed to standardisation of arms and equipment between Britain and

America and would part of Britain's equipment be supplied from America?

Conservative Support

3. Were staff conversations now going on between Britain and America?

Captain Harry Crookshank, Conservative, expressed his Party's full support of the Government's foreign policy and assailed the Labour "rebels" for bringing up their amendment while Mr. Bevin was in the midst of important negotiations in the United States.

Differences

Explaining the motives for moving the amendment, Mr. Crossman contrasted the Government's Socialist domestic policy with its foreign policy which, he said, was obviously different.

At the General Election Labour candidates had supported a "central point" that if the Conservative Government were elected that Government in their view would drift into close association with the United States and would therefore render a division of the world into two ideological blocs—a danger to civilisation.

Labour had claimed that only a Labour Government would stop that drift and mediate between Russia and America and that only a Labour Government would want a continuing friendship with both Russia and America. He said the Government had drifted from that position.

The ideology of anti-Communism was equally dangerous to Democracy and Socialism as the ideology of Communism, he asserted. The only way to fight Communism and anti-Communism was to provide the people with something better than bleak and blank alternatives of American free enterprise or Russian Communism—to offer to the rest of the world "that astonishing constructive experiment" which Britain was carrying out at home.

The world thought that Britain had lined up on the American side. That was the reason for widespread disappointment with the Labour Government—the disappointment of the people in Greece, Spain, France and all over the world who danced in the streets when the Labour Government came to power.

An Opposition member interjected here, "They don't today," he said.

Mr. Crossman: "They don't today because in their view the Labour Government has given way to the views of the Opposition Front Bench."

U.S. Treaty With China

He said that when Russia attempted to integrate the states of Eastern Europe into an economic system, Britain very properly protested and fought against it. But not a word had been said against the treaty between China and the United States signed a few days ago, which, he said, brutally asserted the right of economic interference.

What happened when the United States brutally asserted that it was going to hold on to the bases won from the Japanese—United Nations or not United Nations? From Britain's silence in this matter he could only conclude that Britain was somewhat more closely affiliated at the moment to the United States than to the Soviet Government.

Mr. Crossman said he was told on relatively good authority in the United States that the most secret intelligence was still pooled between the United States and Britain.

Declaring that the main responsibility for the drift into ideological blocs was that of America and Russia, Mr. Crossman said that Mr. Roosevelt's death had brought with it the disintegration of all the progressive forces in America.

The Democratic Party had turned into a collection of vested interests and the Republican Party had formally announced that only free enterprise would work at home and abroad.

A Prophecy

America must work out its own fate. There would eventually be a great slump, a second new deal, and America would work itself round to the way the world was now going, but it would be totally illusory to believe there was an economic basis for Anglo-American alliance.

The second main cause of the ideological drift had been the diplomatic offensive launched by the Russians against the British Empire, the net result of which had been to make America swing into line and begin her counter-squeeze.

It was a tragic mistake and there was a perpetual state of armistice with no peace, and tension between two worlds similar to that of the 1930s.

Mr. Crossman concluded by saying that he and his supporters were not forcing the vote. He realised the difficulties before the Government.

Mr. J. Reeves, a member of the National Executive of the Labour Party, seconded the amendment.

He said whoever brought the United States and Russia together in amity would render mankind a supreme service. He asked the Prime Minister to declare that Britain was not prepared to go to war with Russia under any circumstances. He said the forces of the Left were Britain's natural allies. Today they did not feel encouraged.

Lord Hinchinbrooke, (Cons.), said the fostering of international trade which was so essential to peace did not depend on re-casting British foreign policy in an ideological mould.

He hopes for an overwhelming vote against "this weak-kneed amendment."

Mr. G. P. Brown (Lab.) said as a trade unionist he was convinced British workers were wholeheartedly behind the Foreign Secretary.

Mr. Sydney Silverman, winding up for the Labour supporters of the amendment, said: "We do not propose to divide the House upon this amendment. He believed the Government was the best Britain had ever had."

Mr. Silverman said there had never been an occasion on which the great powers had differed among themselves on major

CAIRO RIOTS

Cairo, Nov. 18.

Trams were set on fire and police were stoned in a riot 200 yards from the British GHQ in Cairo today, by students demanding the resignation of Ismail Sidky Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, with his Government.

The rioting was on a minor scale but further disturbances are feared tomorrow when the Chamber of Deputies is meeting.—Reuter.

policy in which Britain had not taken the side of the United States and the two had not taken a joint stand against the views of the weak.

"Is that because the USSR has always been wrong?" he asked.

Premier's Reply

Answering the suggestion that the Government pursued a Socialist policy at home but not abroad, Mr. Attlee said: "In foreign affairs, however perfect our policy, it can only be carried out in conjunction with other nations."

"Compromise is the inevitable basis of international relations. In these matters it is not just a question of getting agreement with the United States and USSR, important as they are."

The Government agrees with the USSR in certain specific aspects. On certain points of world economic planning the British Government found the United States in agreement, though generally speaking they held a capitalist philosophy which the Government did not meet.

"In all these matters, remember you are not voting as a representative of an ideological obsession; you are representing the people of this country," Mr. Attlee said.

Referring to the fact that the foreign policy of his Government was at various points supported by members of the Opposition, Mr. Attlee said, "How could it be otherwise?" Stressing that national policies were often dictated by the geographical situation, Mr. Attlee declared: "Geography is not altered by a General Election."

Europe's Gratitude

Mr. Attlee said when Britain was trying to get Europe on its feet again it was natural that she should co-operate with the United States. Large areas of Russia were laid waste, but when help came from a country which could give it, it was called American imperialism. He had no doubt the peoples of Eastern Europe were grateful for aid given by UNRRA for which the United States had supplied 72 per cent. of the funds and Britain £150,000,000.

The United States treaty with China was just an ordinary commercial treaty such as Britain and Russia made with other states.

Why should this be singled out as an example of American imperialism except to support misconceived theses? It was not a gross example of penetration to have a commercial treaty, Mr. Attlee added.

Saying why the Government did not answer Mr. Churchill's speech at Fulton, he declared: "That is not the business of the Government. Speeches made by individuals, however prominent, would keep us very busy if we had to answer them, and I should have to go through the speeches of the Leader of the Opposition with a hair comb because I usually find something in them with which I agree and something with which I disagree."

Ill-timed Chatter

Captain Crookshank (Cons.) said the Opposition did not wish to intervene at length in the struggle within the Labour Party, but he said the only fair way of treating the Foreign Secretary was to have a vote. One would then know how many votes supported the mover of the amendment. He said this was a mutiny of the intellectuals of the Labour Party.

Captain Crookshank said that Mr. Bevin in New York should not have to look over his shoulder to see what support he was getting at home. From his conduct, at least till now, in vital matters, Mr. Bevin had been the spokesman for Britain as a whole.

"Let the House, by its vote today, show to the world that this amendment merely represents the ill-timed chatter of a few dissident and disgruntled Socialists."

Mr. J. Nally (Lab.) said the average Briton believed the root of the present trouble lay in the fact that Soviet Russia did not play the game.

An overwhelming mass of

the working people were behind the Foreign Secretary and the Labour Government.

German Policy

Supporting the amendment Miss Jenny Lee (wife of Mr. Aneurin Bevan, the Minister of Health) said Britain was being badly "maligned" in various parts of the world and sneered at for running away from its Socialist convictions. There was a great deal wrong with the way de-Nazification was being carried out in Germany. The hard-faced businessmen of Germany who did well in the war could cushion themselves from hunger and cold. She asked why banking accounts were not frozen inside the British zone.

Why should the income of the rich be one of the few things sacred, Miss Lee asked. She also wanted to know why a capital levy had not been imposed. She said people who were in concentration camps because they were anti-Fascists were starving. "I support this amendment because I know in America there are free men and women who are worried about aspects of our foreign policy. The Americans are not as big fools as we imagine."

Referring to British collaboration with the American General Staff, Mr. Attlee said simply people realised that the British were still in occupation, jointly with America, of parts of Europe.

Hardly Strange

Was it so very strange that Britain continued to collaborate with the American General Staff. He added, "Is it not clear that during the war we integrated our armaments to a great extent and that if there is to be any standardisation it could be implemented under the security arrangements which we are endeavouring to make under the United Nations Organisation."

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN H.K.: CHINESE VIEWS

(Continued from Page 4)

Another group suggests that the English and Chinese languages be used in Council and that minutes be kept in both languages.

A plea is put forward by the Women's Club that seats be allotted to women as well on the proposed Council. This Club is also opposed to the rate-paying qualification for Councillors and Voters.

In order to obviate the possibility of abuses such as have been experienced in other parts of the Far East, one group proposes that the election be held on one day. It is felt that the local P-Lice Force is fully capable of coping with any intimidation or interference at voting booths.

Trial Period

In view of the fact that self-Government is an innovation to the people of Hong Kong, it is suggested that a trial period of six years be considered in order that any shortcomings arising might be taken into account before a permanent constitution is drawn up.

In some circles, it is suggested that many people might find it embarrassing to be called upon to state their nationality. To overcome this difficulty, it is recommended that a common electorate be chosen.

A number of writers make reference to the contention that, in the new constitution, more posts should be thrown open to the locally born, particularly in respect to positions now held by foreign civil servants.

High Principles

The speech of the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Creech Jones, published in the "China Mail" on Oct. 19, was reproduced in the Chinese Press, and was very well received, particularly the following portion: "We want no race discrimination or social barrier, no colour bars, and no social injustice, no economic or political privileges, but free co-operation of all people in building up a good and free life and responsibility. There were however many who expressed doubt whether these high principles could actually be put into practice, particularly in a place like Hong Kong."

Two Germans Shot

Jerusalem, Nov. 19.

Two Germans were ambushed and shot yesterday as they were driving along the Walthamstow road in a horse draw cart.

The police said that the men were accompanied by two women who were unarmed. There was no official identification of the attackers.

NO MORMONISM

Washington, Nov. 19.

The Supreme Court in a six to three decision, today, held that plural marriages violate the Federal White Slave Act, which prohibits the transportation of women across State lines for "immoral purposes."

The Court thus upheld the conviction of six members of the Utah fundamentalist group, wives—Associated Press.

Senators Plan For Palestine

London, Nov. 18.

Senator Joseph Clark Baldwin, Republican member of Congress for New York, and one of the prime movers in the fight to obtain the United States loan for Britain, is to recommend to his Government the setting up of a free Palestine State, with its own army, composed of both Arabs and Jews.

Senator Baldwin, who is now in London studying the Palestinian question, said in an exclusive interview today: "I believe that Britain should relinquish her mandate and that under the United Nations a free Palestine State should be created, which would be democratic and not a theocratic state, either Jewish or Arab, and which should include politically one and a quarter million Jews, largely from eastern Europe now in concentration camps and with no place to go."

"I am firmly convinced that in the solution of this question the United States Government should assume larger responsibility than it has up to the present, and I shall press my own Government for such action."

Senator Baldwin will see Mr. Clement Attlee tomorrow and will also have interviews with Mr. Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary, and various Members of Parliament interested in the Palestine question.—Reuter.



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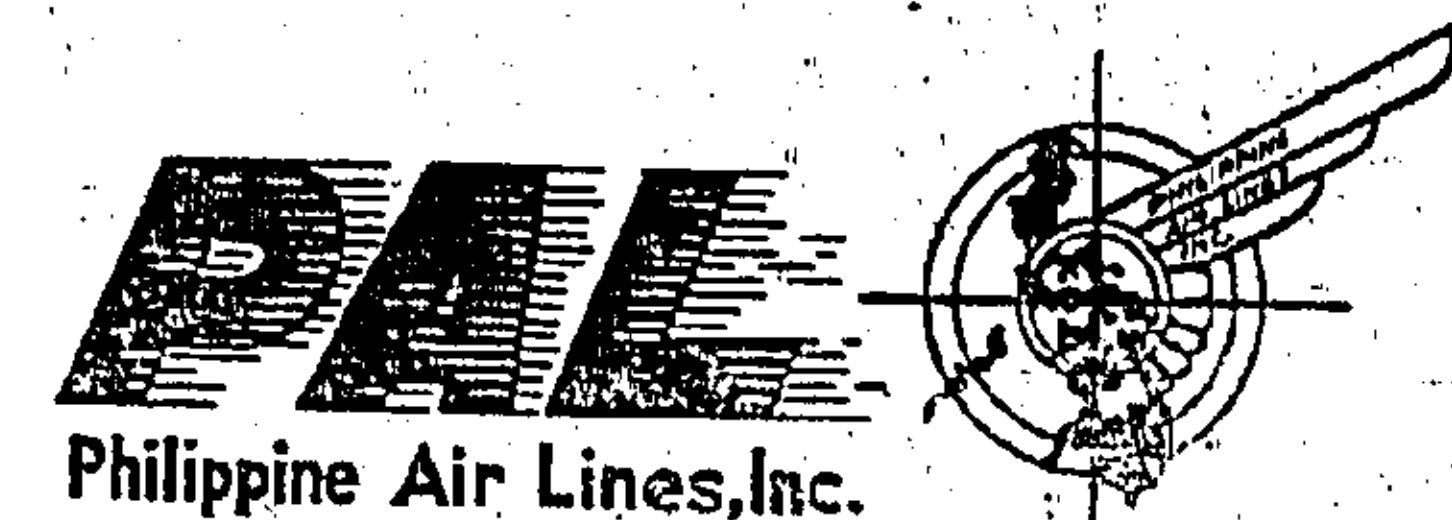
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"KWEIYANG"	Shanghai 4 p.m. 23rd Nov.
"KWEIYANG"	Swatow & Bangkok 4 p.m. 24th Nov.
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China's New Barriers To Foreign Trade

(From Our Own Correspondent)

N.Y. Stock Market

New York, Nov. 19. The stock market generally continued downward with Wall Street pessimism blamed mainly on the threat to industry of the possible nationwide coal strike.

Comforting to the technical forces, however, was the exceptional timidity of liquidation. Stumblers included Dow Chemical, Santa Fe, Norfolk and Western.

Among the modest gainers were Phelps Dodge, and Air Reduction. Transfers were around 800,000—among the smallest for a full session in several months.

The Dow Jones Averages:

Stocks 61.25; 20 Industrials 167.01; 15 Rails 48.50; 10 Utilities 35.03.

Closing quotations:

Adams Express 15%, Alaska 10%, American Can 47%,

American Smelting 49%, American Telephone 62%, American

Tobacco 84%, American Waterworks 15%, Anaconda Copper 39,

Aviation Corporation 6%, Baldwin Locomotive 19%, Barnsdall 23,

Bendix Aviation 30%, Bethlehem Steel 39%, Boeing Aircraft 20%,

Borden Co. 47%, Canadian Pacific 12%, J. I. Case 33%, Chrysler 84,

Colgate 47%, Commercial Solvents 20%, Corning Products 70, Dupont

172, Eastman Kodak 21%, Electric Light & Power 15%, General

Electric 36%, General Motors 50%, Goodrich 62%, Goodyear

52%, Homestake Mining 38, International Harvester 69%, International Paper 47%, International

Tel. & Tel 16%, Johns Manville 126%, Kennecott Copper 45%,

Montgomery Ward 42%, National Distillers 21%, National Lead

20%, New York Central 15%, Packard Motors 6%, Pan-American

Airways 12%, Pennsylvania RR 26, Radio Corporation 9%,

Real Silk—Republic Steel 28%, Reynolds Tobacco 39, Schenley

59%, Sears Roebuck 37%, Shell Oil 30%, Socomey Vacuum 14%,

Southern Pacific 45%, Standard Brands 38%, Standard Oil of

Calif. 53%, Standard Oil of N.J. 65, Studebaker 20%, Union Bag

19, Union Carbide 89%, U.S. Rubber 53%, U.S. Steel 70%, Westinghouse 22%,

Youngstown Sheet & Tube 63%.—Associated Press.

The "revised temporary foreign trade regulations" issued by the Chinese Government over the week-end mean complete regimentation of foreign trade.

Imports are divided into three main classes—the first definitely and permanently prohibited, the second temporarily suspended and the third permitted but subject to fixed quotas and import licences.

Only against such licences will the Central Bank of China grant foreign exchange.

To sum up, imports arriving in China without licence will be refused admittance regardless of whether or not foreign exchange is required from the Central Bank.

Goods affected are listed in five schedules but no details are given for quotas nor is treatment of imports at present under way mentioned.

Proper Machinery

As a prohibited list already existed and the Central Bank partially controlled imports by granting or withholding exchange, the new regulations actually only represent an overall rigid extension of imports control and the substitution of a properly organised machinery for the former haphazard and complicated methods.

It would seem that much will depend on whether import licences are equitable allocated without delays or favouritism but it is too early to judge the full reactions to the new measures.

COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov. 19.

After indecisive price movements in the forenoon, cotton futures market turned steady or more aggressive mill buying, along with short covering.

Futures closed 89 cents to 170 a bale higher.

Dec. 31.96; March 31.21-28; May 30.49-41; July 28.92-95; Oct. 25.78 nominal; Dec. 25.34 nominal; March 24.90 nominal; Middling 30.33 nominal.—Associated Press.

Suicide Rate In U.S. On The Increase

(By Alton L. Blakeslee)

New York, Nov. 18.

Now that the war is over, more Americans are committing suicide. More people crack up in peacetime, says Dr. Louis I. Dublin, statistician and vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

The suicide rate always goes down in wartime but rises afterward. Dr. Dublin's figures show that most of the suicides are city dwellers and mostly men. There usually are 13,000 to 14,000 suicides yearly in the United States—about twice the number of homicides.

During the second world war, the suicide rate declined about 30 per cent. Dr. Dublin explained that war brings more jobs, more community consciousness and the sense of national unity and as a result people tend to forget their personal troubles.

Readjustments

This wartime decline in suicide occurs in all countries. But peace time changes the picture. Reconversion eliminates jobs and personal problems become or appear greater. There are many personal readjustments, particularly for veterans.

After the first world war, the American suicide rate did not begin to rise until 1920. This time, the increase came much more quickly, indicating that the second war has had greater and deeper effects on the United States. So far, this year's suicide rate has risen about 10 per cent above the 1945 rate. The increase was mostly among urban men.

Dr. Dublin says this indicates that many suicides were veterans but the rate at present is slowing up, indicating that they are making adjustments. Dr. Dublin says suicide is characteristic of the most advanced or individual people. It is common among sophisticated city dwellers but rare among farmers and labourers. It is mostly a phenomenon of cities where stresses of life are greater.

Complex Problem

A wartime survey in Detroit showed that 40 per cent of suicide attempts among men were attributed to ill health; 30 per cent to domestic difficulties and 4 per cent to love affairs. Among women, domestic troubles were the motive for 65 per cent, ill health 2 per cent and love affairs 10 per cent.

Suicide attempts from love affairs were barely carried out. Dublin commented: "Suicide is and will remain a very complex problem. We can be confident that whatever we can do to help it, we will do it."

Sian Treaty Signed

Paris, Nov. 19.

The Quai D'Orsay announced yesterday the signing of a French-Siamese accord providing for withdrawal of Siamese troops from disputed territory along the French-Chinese frontier.

The pact was signed in Washington and a Foreign Office spokesman said it would permit "the reestablishment of friendly relations" between France and Siam.

By the accord, France agrees no longer to oppose Siam's entry into the United Nations. Siam agrees to evacuate the disputed territory, which the Government ceded to Siam in a pact with the Japanese in 1941, within 20 days, and diplomatic relations are to be reestablished between the two countries immediately.—Associated Press.

Soviet Wants Her Share

Late Success, N.Y., Nov. 18.

Russia today protested against the "unjust attitude" towards the Soviet Union in apportionment by the United Nations of the assets of the League of Nations.

The Russian delegate told the United Nations Budgetary Committee that Russia had been a member of the League and had fully met her financial obligations, but was not included in the apportionment to the various states decided upon last April.

"Russia has an indubitable right to participation," he said. The French delegate approved the Russian statement and undertook to introduce the resolution.

The British delegate asked for time to consider the matter and further discussion was postponed.—Reuter.

Washington, Nov. 19.

The Civilian Production Administration has announced the end of import restrictions on Manila hemp and the discontinuance of Government purchases.

The action does not mean that the shortage is over, but has resulted from negotiations initiated by the Philippines Government "to re-establish a free market."—Associated Press.

Alexandria, Nov. 19.

Alexandria's cotton exchange—closed since 1940—will reopen in January or February, the Finance Minister Abdel Rahman el Baily Bey announced Monday.—Reuter.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN N.V.

King's Building, Connaught Road, Tel: Shipping Dept. 28016. Passage Dept. 28017. Chinese Agents, Connaught Road, C. No. 82, Tel. 25133.

Ship Sailing for

m.s. "TJISADANE" Java/Batavia 20th Nov. Amoy Dec. 1st.

m.s. "TJIBADAK" Java Mid Dec. Swatow/Amoy

m.s. "TJITALENGKA" Java Mid Dec. Amoy/Shanghai

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO., LTD. (DELI STRAITS CHINA LINE).

Ship Sailing for

m.s. "VAN HEUTZ" Batavia/Deli/Penang/Singapore 20th Nov. Swatow/Amoy 22nd Nov.

(ORIENT JAVA AFRICA LINE).

Ship Sailing for

m.s. "STRAAT SOENDA" Singapore early Dec. Singapore/Batavia, Durban, Capetown, Beaufort West, Port Elizabeth, East London, Montevideo early Dec.

SILVER LINE, LTD.

Ship Sailing for

m.s. "SILVERTEAR" U.S. Atlantic & Pacific Ports via Shanghai 20th Nov.

HOLLAND-EST ASIA LINE

Ship Sailing for

m.s. "PHILAE" Rotterdam/Antwerp/Geneva/Port Said/Suez/Batavia/Colombo/Port Said/Amoy/Singapore 20th Nov. Amoy/Shanghai 21st Nov.

London Stock Exchange

London, Nov. 18. The interest of the London Stock Exchange was almost entirely confined to gold mining today. Hopes of some taxation relief in South African mines encouraged Cape sentiment and the lead was soon taken up by London.

Some appreciable gains were recorded on the day. Elsewhere, goldmining lost 1/16th, following some small scale selling.

Industrials produced a number of small improvements but business was small. Oils were dull.

The foreign market provided one or two features, particularly among European bonds.

Elsewhere, the absence of business resulted in a very uninteresting day with the markets generally quietly arm throughout.

Consols, 2 1/4%, 1945/75 99-3/16. Conversion Loan, 3 1/4%, 115-3/16.

War Loan, 3 1/4%, 107-15/16. New

War Loan, 3 1/4%, 108 1/2. Victory

Bonds, 4 1/2%, 123 1/2. Saving Bonds, 3 1/2%, 1955/55 108 1/2. Saving Bonds, 3 1/2%, 1960/70 63-9/16. Saving Bonds, 3 1/2%, 1965/75 111-5/16.

German Loan, 7% (Dawson) 10 1/2. Japanese Bonds, 5%, 1907/21 11 1/2.

Canton-Kowloon Railway, 3 1/2%. Tientsin Pukow Railway, 5%, 24

Lung-Tsing U. Rai Ry. 5% 1913/24. Reorg. Loan, 5%, 101 1/2 (London Iss) 47 1/2. Crisp Loan, 5%, 1911/47. Huaiyang Railway, 5%, 1911/27. Honan Railway, 5%, 1905/29. Shanghai-Nanking Railway, 5%, 27 1/2. Mercantile Bank of India, 4 1/2%, 25 1/2. Chartered Bank of India, 4 1/2%, 25 1/2. H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corp. 8 1/2%. Lydenburg Estate, 8 1/2%. South Africa Townships, 24/100. Selection Trust, 40%. South African Townships, 12 1/2. Canadian Pacific, 17. Mexican Eagles 15 1/2. —Reuter.

Rubber Exchange Reopens

London, Nov. 19.

The London Rubber Exchange, closed during the war, reopened yesterday with Government permission, but dealing was confined to futures since traders are not permitted to import rubber until January 1.

The London exchange handled the bulk of world rubber trading in the days before Government bulk purchasing.

Private international trading in wool, fur, coffee, beetles, quicksilver and to some extent, sugar is now permitted, but the reopening of the Liverpool cotton market has been ruled out and the London metal exchange remains closed.—Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 19.

The Treasury position on Nov. 14, compared with the corresponding date last year, was: Debt: \$262,029,744,477.61 and \$263,273,232,857.71; Gold assets: \$20,419,087,976.30 and \$20,063,553,772.40.—Associated Press.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"GLENAPP"

Damaged cargo ex the above vessel will be surveyed at Holt's Wharf between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 noon on 21st and 22nd November 1946 and consignees representatives are requested to be present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 20th Nov. 1946.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN N.V.

King's Building, Connaught Road, Tel: Shipping Dept. 28016. Passage Dept. 28017. Chinese Agents, Connaught Road, C. No. 82, Tel. 25133.

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SAILINGS

S.S. "TAKSANG"	(No passengers) to Singapore 20th Nov.
S.S. "WINGSANG"	to Shanghai 21st Nov.
S.S. "HINSANG"	to Sandakan 22nd Nov.
S.S. "WOSANG"	to Keelung & Shanghai 25th Nov.
S.S. "KWAISANG"	to Shanghai & Tientsin 27th Nov.

ARRIVALS

S.S. "HINSANG"	from Shanghai 20th Nov.
S.S. "WOSANG"	from Bangkok via Saigon 23rd Nov.
S.S. "KWAISANG"	from Sandakan 24th Nov.

IN PORT

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Battle Of The Med. In UNO Committee

New York, Nov. 19. Russia yesterday reopened the "battle of the Mediterranean" in the United Nations trusteeship subcommittee by demanding immediate discussion on the transfer and administration of trust territories from individual nations to direct United Nations trusteeship.

Heart Surgeon's Forecast

Cleveland, Nov. 17. Dr. Claude S. Beck, who in 1935 performed the first successful operation directly on the heart to relieve angina pectoris, says the time is coming when heart surgeons will be able to stop and operate on the heart while keeping the brain alive with oxygenated blood.

Dr. Beck, Associate Surgeon at University Hospitals and Professor of Neurosurgery at Western Reserve University's medical school, also saw the possibility that surgeons would be able to look inside the blood vessels and see their condition, with the aid of an instrument as yet nonexistent. Such an instrument, he said, might be a light with a series of lenses which could be put down the jugular vein and pushed into the ventricle. This approach, he added, would enable surgeons to perform operations visualizing the treatment of cardiovascular diseases. "The cardiovascular work of the future will require vivid, surgical imagination and hard work through research," Dr. Beck continued. "It will not be the medicine of the past. The medical men can study the heart only by indirect methods—the stethoscope, the fluoroscope, the cardiogram. I believe we are arriving at the point where we can use direct approach and look inside the heart and blood vessels."

In his notable operation for angina pectoris, caused by the hardening and closing of two small arteries which furnish blood to the heart muscle, Dr. Beck cut the pectoral muscle and attached it to the heart wall to increase the blood supply.—Associated Press.

DAKOTA ESCAPE

London, Nov. 18. The crew and passengers escaped serious injury when a Dakota plane made a forced landing in bad weather on the French-Swiss border today, states the British European Airways. The plane, which was on the London-Geneva service, left Northolt airfield at 9.14 a.m. GMT and was forced down by bad weather at noon at Lons Le Saunier.—Reuter.

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RATIONING TO CONTINUE

London, Nov. 19. Indications that food rationing in Britain will continue for at least another year and a half came today from Food Minister John Strachey. He told a questioner in the House of Commons that ration books to July 1948 were being printed.—Associated Press.

Labour's Bid In New Zealand

(By J. A. Young)

Wellington, N.Z., Nov. 17. The nationalisation bill will be the prime question of 1,000,000 New Zealand voters in the November 27 Parliamentary elections.

The Labour Party is seeking to continue control of the Government it has held for 11 years. Much of Labour's legislation has received tacit approval of the National Party, the official Opposition. This involves Labour's social security programme, which provides pensions, free hospital and medical treatment and free medicine. A tax of 1s. 6d. on every pound of income provides roughly half of the money needed to finance the programme. The National Party, however, firmly opposes Labour's nationalisation policy. The Nationalists claim that private enterprise can do a better job. Labour already has nationalised the Bank of New Zealand and announced plans to nationalise coalmines. The Government owns all hydro-electric plants. Housing also is to be an election issue. Labour spokesmen have announced the continuation of the programme of building houses by Government as swiftly as materials become available. These houses remain State property. They are rented for a little as 17 New Zealand shillings weekly. The National Party promises to sell State-owned houses to tenants. The National Party is pledged to mobilise the country's resources into the housing shortage is overcome. Leading Labour's bid to retain power are 63-year-old Prime Minister Peter Fraser and Finance Minister Walter Nash, formerly New Zealand's Minister in the United States.

The National Party leader is Sydney George Holland, veteran of the first World War and partner with his brother in an engineering firm. Holland advocates profit-sharing in industry as a means of improving employer-worker relationships. Almost 200 candidates—almost half of them ex-servicemen—are in the field for 80 Parliamentary seats. The major parties have candidates for every seat. The remaining candidates are divided between the Independents, Communists and Democratic Labour. Representatives—including four Maoris—will be elected for three-year terms.—Associated Press.

CLUB RUGGER TEAM

The following will represent Hong Kong Football Club in a friendly rugby game against N.M.S. Tamar today on Cluo ground at 5.20 p.m.: P.S. Ingham; S.E.P. Lewis; F.A. Weller; C. Brown; I. McNay; H.J.S. Muriel; C. Barelay; M.N. Speyer; N.L. Moffat; J.S. Colchester; E.J. Brown; N. Waice; G.D. Sloas; D. Hackett; A.G. Danziel.

LONDOS WINS

Sydney, Nov. 18. Jimmie Londos, recognized world heavyweight wrestling champion, defeated the American Negro, Scottie Sumner, at the Sydney Stadium by one fall to nil. Londos gained the fall in the fifth round with a series of Boston Crabbs. Sumner came out for the sixth round, but was at Londos's mercy and the referee stopped the contest.—Reuter.

Printed and published for the proprietors, The Newspaper Enterprise, Limited, by WALTER JAMES KEATING, Windsor House, Hong Kong.

SPORTS SECTION

Tykes' Partnership At Sydney

Sydney, Nov. 19. The match between New South Wales and the M.C.C. tourists was drawn here today with the advantage, if any can be claimed in a game which saw only about six hours play during four days, with the tourists. After two blank days which followed New South Wales scoring 97 for four, today's weather was fine but the game was unable to be resumed until after lunch as a storm during the night resulted in water dripping through the covers.

Several hours of intensive work by the ground staff in drying out the wicket allowed resumption after lunch and having taken their total to 105 without further loss, New South Wales' innings was declared closed after 15 minutes batting. Morris carried his bat for 81, emphasising his claim as Australia's opening batsman. In about two and a half hours after tea, taken at the declaration, the M.C.C. scored 156 for the loss of two wickets. Their innings suffered a 20 minutes interruption through rain or they might well have gained a first innings lead.

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Hutton's Innings

With nothing at stake, the Marylebone could afford to take risks but they certainly showed no fear for Lindwall and Toshack, two bowlers who are expected to serve Australia in the Test. Washbrook cut at a rising ball to lose his wicket for 13 when the score was at 33 but Hutton hitting out manfully went rapidly towards the hundred giving two difficult chances on the way until at 97 he was run out. Compton, the next man in, had little time to open out before time expired.

Superb Display

Len Hutton rewarded the 9,000 spectators for their enthusiasm in patronising the closing stages of the rain-rained match. He sought his runs eagerly and his placing was superb when moving into a comfortable position to execute a strong on drive or a forcing shot between square leg and mid-on, though he offered two difficult chances off Toshack. His off driving and his through covers were a sheer joy to watch. He was run out in the last over of the match when trying to snatch a single. Hutton has now dispelled the opinions held by many Australians that he is solely a defensive player. Washbrook produced a few glorious hooks and looked safe until taken in the slips. Scores: Len Hutton, run out 97; C. Washbrook, c. Grievae, b. Lindwall 13; P.A. Gibb, not out 37; D. Compton, not out 1; Extras 8. Total (for 4 decl.) 105.—Reuter.

New South Wales—First Innings

A. Morris, not out	81
S. Barnes, c. Yardley, b. Edrich	1
Carmody, c. Edrich, b. Beder	7
J. Pettiford, b. Wright	24
R. Sargers, b. Beder	3
W. Alton, not out	43
Extras	6
Total (for 4 decl.)	105

M.C.C.—First Innings

L. Hutton, run out	97
C. Washbrook, c. Grievae, b. Lindwall	13
P.A. Gibb, not out	37
D. Compton, not out	1
Extras	8
Total (for two)	156

PHILLIP HARMAN LEAVING

Mr. Phillip Harman, Partner of Messrs. D'Almeida, Harman & Passaro, Holland House, who is the well known American international tennis star, is leaving today on the Joplin Victory for the United States on business for his firm and is expected to return to Hong Kong sometime in January, 1947. Upon Mr. Harman's return to Hong Kong it is planned to stage the first big post-war tennis exhibition matches in which Mr. W.C. Choy, the Chinese Davis Cup player, will participate.

HOCKEY FIXTURES WANTED

The Telcom Club would appreciate Hockey fixtures on Tuesdays and Friday after 6 p.m. Secretaries of Hockey teams interested are requested to kindly write to the Secretary, Telcom Club c/o Cable & Wireless Ltd., 2nd floor, G.P.O., or phone 29935 Extension 8.

F.A. Cup Draw

London, Nov. 18. The draw for the first round of the Football Association Cup, being played on Saturday, November 30:

- Oldham v Tranmere
- Barrow v Halifax Town
- Carlisle v Runcorn
- Hull v New Brighton
- Hartlepool v North Shields or Ashington
- Stockport v Southport
- North City v Scunthorpe
- Stockton v Lincoln City
- South Liverpool or Banger City v Workington
- Rotherham v Crewe
- Rochdale v Bishop Auckland
- Yorkshire Amateurs or Gainsborough v Darlington
- Gateshead v Bradford City
- Wrexham v Marine (Crosby)
- Lancaster v Spennymoor
- Doncaster v Accrington
- Reading v Colchester
- Aldershot v Cheltenham or Hereford
- Bournemouth v Exeter
- Queens P.R. v Poole
- Ipswich v Torquay
- Brush Sports v Southend
- Merthyr v Bristol Rovers
- Yeovil v Petersborough
- Norwich v Brighton
- Leytonstone v Walsall
- Swindon v Cambridge
- Barnet v Sutton
- Bristol City v Hayes
- Weyington v Watford
- Northampton v Mansfield
- Orient v Notts County
- Port Vale v Finchley
- Gillingham v Gravesend and Northfleet

Successful Week-End Of Yacht Racing

Sweaters of many shapes and sizes made their appearance in large numbers at Kellat Island last weekend to mark the beginning of the colder season. The winds were still mainly light however, and changed rapidly from North to South east and back again in the course of a single race. The week-end was a definite test of the helmsman's wind and tide knowledge.

On Saturday, 12 dinghies sailed over a long course from Kellat Island to Cuck, Rock into Kowloon Bay, round Kowloon Rock and back to Kellat. The wind failed just before the starting gun and left several boats down tide and they lost nearly 20 minutes before crossing the line. The wind was fairly steady all the way and the race was practically decided by the time the boats reached Kowloon Rock. They did not change their order much on the long run back to Kellat. The final positions and times of the Saturday afternoon race are as follows:

Place	Crews	Time
1	Comet II (Chiddell & F. H. Leach)	2:41.01
2	Tyne (Meek & Puttick)	2:46.32
3	Blue (Deall & Marks)	2:47.30
4	Bonaventure I (Miss Rushworth & E. Wallen)	2:50.25
5	Green (Andrews, solo)	2:52.02
6	Black (Howell & Lake)	2:52.02
7	Duke of York II (McGurnack & M. Mullany)	2:55.05
8	Stonewort II (Forsyth & Mrs. Forsyth)	2:55.25
9	Cossack (Bevan & Steel)	2:55.60
10	Duke of York VI (Mr. Lindwall & Mrs. Lindwall)	2:57.41
11	Contest (Ship Boat)	2:58.25
12	Adams I (Perry & Brockett)	2:59.28

On Sunday may members spent a long enjoyable day at the Club. The 7th race in the "Helmsman's Cup" series was held in the morning, followed by a picnic lunch in the sun on Kellat Island and in the afternoon by a friendly Sweepstake race. 12 boats competed in the morning race which again was a long course from Kellat Island to Kowloon Rock and back. The wind was fairly steady in the morning and many of the leaders gained their position of a very neat judgement of the tide which for this race was ebbing during the first hour and flooding lightly during the next half hour.

Results of Sunday morning's race and the present positions in the "Helmsman's Cup" series are given below.

Place	Crews	Time
1	Comet II (Chiddell & F. H. Leach)	1:56.50
2	Cossack (Howell & Lake)	1:58.49
3	Comet I (H. Lapper & Mrs. Lapper)	2:00.14
4	Bonaventure I (Miss Rushworth & E. Wallen)	2:02.10
5	Green (Meek & Puttick)	2:03.40
6	Black (H. Wallen & Mrs. Wallen)	2:04.83
7	Tyne (McGurnack & M. Mullany)	2:05.82
8	Yellow (Warrham)	2:10.00
9	Blue (McLeod & Mrs. McLeod)	2:11.00

Oxford XV May Be Finest Ever

(From J. P. Jordan)

Oxford, Nov. 19. Peace and combination of the first quality formed the keynote of Oxford's runaway victory at Ilfield today by eight goals, a dropped goal and three tries (53 pts), without reply. The Irishmen had their share of the ball from the tight scrums, but they were leaden footed compared to the university, and when, as now and again happened, Orr broke through in mid-field no one was up to take the scoring pass.

Without a question, Oxford gave promise of being down in to one of the finest teams that have ever represented them at Twickenham by the time the university match is due to be played. Rough edges there are, and their first-time tackling is still not sure enough. But with five weeks still to go, plenty of time remains for the polish to be applied, for the high tackling to be eliminated, and for the covering in defence to be tightened up.

Orgy Of Scoring

In a long experience I cannot remember such an orgy of scoring as Oxford indulged in. Curiously enough, the early phases did not suggest that they would have built up a cricket total by the finish of a game played at a cracking pace in brilliant sunshine. In fact, only a devastating tackle by Newman prevented an Irish try after Lumley had cut through, and a kick ahead by J. D. Henry also came within inches of causing an Oxford disaster. Suddenly, however, the university were galvanised into life. Appropriately enough it was their captain, Newton-Thompson, who provided the stimulus.

Slipping away on the blind side he sent the ever-vigilant van Ryneveld in for the first try and in the next 10 minutes Oxford had won the match. Stewart, Bayan and Swarbrick added tries Newman kicking three goals, and before half-time Donnelly's dummy brought him a try.

Brilliant Team Work

Afterwards tries followed from Swarbrick, Bridge, Wilson, Sutton, Travers and Bridge, side he sent the ever-vigilant van Ryneveld in for the first try and in the next 10 minutes Oxford had won the match. Stewart, Bayan and Swarbrick added tries Newman kicking three goals, and before half-time Donnelly's dummy brought him a try.

Football In U.S.

New York, Nov. 18. Football results: College Football: St. Mary's 28 Santa Clara 19, University of Detroit 33 St. Louis University 14. National Professional League: Los Angeles Rams 17 Chicago Bears 20, Pittsburgh Steelers 16 Philadelphia Eagles 7, Boston Yanks 23 New York Giants 28 (tie), Greenbay Packers 9 Detroit Lions 9. All American League: Los Angeles Dons 19 Brooklyn Rangers 14, Cleveland Browns 51 Chicago Rockets 14, New York Yankies 10 San Francisco Forty Niners 9. Standings: American Conferences: Western Division: Team Won Lost Tie Cleveland 9 2 0 Los Angeles 5 4 1 San Francisco 4 5 0 Chicago 4 5 2 Eastern Division: New York 8 2 1 Brooklyn 6 6 1 Buffalo 3 7 1 Miami 1 8 0.—Associated Press.

St. George's Bowls Teams

The following have been selected to represent Hong Kong St. George's Society in the annual lawn bowls match against Hong Kong St. Andrew's Society at the Kowloon Bowling Green Club on Saturday next, commencing at 3.15 p.m. sharp: 1. V. C. Labrum; 2. H. B. L. Dawkins; 3. J. G. Meyer; Skip: F. Goodwin. 1. A. L. G. Eastman; 2. R. C. Butler; 3. L. R. Whant; Skip: B. W. Bradbury. 1. J. S. Howell; 2. H. P. Shields; 3. C. Gough; Skip: M. N. Rakusan. 1. R. P. Phillips; 2. G. E. F. Thompson; 3. A. Brookbank; Skip: J. F. McCowan. 1. E. W. C. Simmonds; 2. F. C. Clemo; 3. V. H. Chittenden; Skip: S. Randie. 1. E. F. Rowe; 2. Coleman; 3. C. Downar; Skip: L. Sykes.

Australian Test Team

Sydney, Nov. 19. The Australian selection team has picked the following twelve players from whom the team for the first Test against England, beginning in Brisbane on November 29, will be chosen. Don Bradman, Sid Barnes, Lindsay Hassett, Ray Lindwall, Ian Johnson, Colin McCool, Ken Meuleman, Keith Miller, Arthur Morris, Don Tallon, Ernie Toshack and George Tribe. The captain will be chosen tomorrow, the vice-captain the day after that, and the twelfth man on the morning of the match.